PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1823. No 37.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
Corner of Market & Second streets,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

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Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

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Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East.

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Washington, Pa Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

Doctor R. Mac Call,

May be consulted at Daily's Hotel, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

FROM a very extensive experience, both in private and public practice, Dr M'C is induced to hope that his services will not be unacceptable to the citizens of Pittsburgh. Those who honor him with their confidence, may rest assured, of the most prompt and punctual attendance.

In devoting his mind *exclusively* to the duties of his profession R. M'C. is *determined* to merit patronage whether he may receive it or not.

Jan. 10

New Commission
WARE-HOUSE
AND
AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,
Commission Merchants,
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandize, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

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Maysville, May 3, 1821——May 18—tf

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500 ACRES.

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Dec. 13, 1822—tf

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in the North-East corner of the house occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern, on the corner of Market and Second streets; a very eligible stand for business; which can be had low, for any term from one to five years, and possession given immediately.

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WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

Notice.

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William Chesnut.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1822. tf

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1822, both days inclusive

RECEIPTS.

			Dolls.	Cts.
RECEIVED	from the Collector of the City of Pittsburgh for 1822,		4,503	21
Do.	Collectors of Pitt Township, for 1819, '20, '21 & '22,		2,341	87
Do.	Collectors of Plum Township, for 1821 & '22,		692	28
Do.	Collectors of Versailles Township for 1819, '21 & '22,		227	00
Do.	Collectors of Elizabeth Township, for 1818, '20 '21 & '22,		1,136	95
Do.	Collectors of Mifflin Township, for 1819, '20, '21 & 22,		654	77
Do.	Collectors of St. Clair Township, for 1820, '21 & '22,		1,664	92
Do.	Collectors of Robinson Township, for 1821 & '22,		454	20
Do.	Collectors of Fayette Township, for 1821 & '22,		844	96
Do.	Collectors of Moon Township, for 1821 & '22,		474	19
Do.	Collectors of Ohio Township, for 1821 & '22,		264	00
Do.	Collectors of Ross Township, for 1820, '21 & 22,		450	60
Do.	Collectors of Pine Township, for 1820, '21 & 22,		283	88
Do.	Collectors of Deer Township, for 1821 & '22,		155	00
Do.	Collectors of Indiana Township, for 1821 & '22,		234	62
Do.	from Morgan Neville, Esq. Sheriff, on account of a judgment in favor of the Commissioners vs Steele, Pride and Robinson,		524	17
Do.	County and road taxes, on sale of unseated lands,		7	6
Do.	County and road taxes, before sale,		611	35
Do.	For rent of houses belonging to the county, late the property of George Robinson, deceased,		58	00
Do.	From Morgan Neville, Esq. Sheriff, for jury verdicts, in the courts of quarter sessions for the years 1820, '21 & 22,		56	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in the Mayor's court, for 1820, '21 & 22,		40	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in the common pleas, for 1820,		60	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in do. for 1821,		280	00
Do.	From do. for jury verdicts in do. for 1822,		240	00
Do.	From do. for fines in the quarter sessions, for 1820, '21 & 22,		23	00
Do.	From do. for fines in the Mayor's court, for 1820, '21 & '22,		4	00
Do.	From Geo. Cochran, Esq for J. Marshall's recognizance forfeited,		100	00
Do.	From do. on account of a fine vs. Mary Robinson,		12	00
Do.	From do. for verdicts received by him in criminal courts,		12	00
Do.	Costs in the case of Presley Woods and others in the quarter sessions,		16	50
Do.	Do. in the cases of J. Neely and J. Neely, Jr. in do.		8	28
Do.	From Commissioners' Clerk, for depreciated paper sold by him,		3	50
Do.	From John Christy for coal,		1	60
Do.	From R. Hilands, Esq. for sale of a stray cow,		1	72
		$	16,559	93

EXPENDITURES.

		Dolls.	C
PAID	Expenses of holding general and special elections,	27	65
	For repairs to court house, jail, and public offices,	431	70
	County commissioners for their services, viz.		
	Joseph Wilson, late commissioner,	19	00
	Robert Magee, late commissioner,	114	50
	James Semple, late commissioner,	225	00
	Benjamin Miller, late commissioner,	182	50
	John Scull, present commissioner,	258	00
	William Woods, present commissioner,	60	00
	Commissioners' clerk, for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1822,	450	00
	Assessors, for their services,	555	2
	Expenses of teaching poor children,	1,058	31
	Viewers of roads and bridges,	344	25
	For building public bridges,	28	50
	Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitions,	220	58
	For taxes and costs refunded,	336	87
	For road taxes on unseated lands,	454	00
	For printing for commissioners' office, &c.	89	25
	County auditors, for settling accounts for 1821,	51	00
	For bell ringing, and attendance on courts	109	00
	John Young, for his services as crier of the supreme court,	25	83
	John Young, for his services as crier of county courts,	9	37
	William Lecky, Esq in part for lot of ground purchased for jail,	2,315	12
	For stationary for the commissioners' office, &c.	33	69
	For contingent expenses	49	43
	Wm. Woods, for his services as county Treasurer, from 1st Jan. to 15th Oct. 1822,	200	00
	R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, one year's salary,	50	0
	For clerk's fees, in the court of quarter sessions and mayor's court,	251	39
	Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	455	00
	Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	397	42
	Justices' and aldermen's fees, in criminal cases,	461	28
	Constables, for attending courts,	148	50
	Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	842	53
	For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	756	16
	For medical services rendered prisoners in jail,	35	15
	Aldermen, for their services attending mayor's courts.	83	70
	For keeping convicts in the penitentiary at Philadelphia,	1,155	87
	Grand and traverse jurors for county and city courts,	2,761	12
	For Fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	122	23
	W. Forward, Esq. for his services as attorney for the commissioners in their suits vs. Steele, Pride & Robinson—and vs. John Wilkins' Ex'rs.	150	00
	For smith work for jail, &c.	24	50
	For Watchman at the jail,	27	0
	N. Calhoun, Esq. and John Porter for apprehending J. Kelly, a horse thief,	24	32
	J. R. Butler, Esq his fees for filing and transmitting returns of generals elections, and for filing and docketing balances due by sundry collectors,	28	56
	Counterfeit money in the hands of late Treasurer, destroyed,	6	00
	Balance due William Woods, late Treasurer, on 31st Dec. 1821,	4	92
	Balance in the Treasury on the 31st December 1822,	744	56
		$16,559	93

Amount of Taxes laid on the several Townships for the year 1822.

	Dol's.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	4,802	49
Pitt Township	1,786	76
Plum Township	608	46
Versailles Township	343	47
Elizabeth Township	1,023	26
Mifflin Township	1,067	30
St. Clair Township	1,641	43
Robinson Township	502	28
Fayette Township	763	18
Moon Township	622	33
Ohio Township	367	02
Ross Township	595	56
Pine Township	231	05
Deer Township	321	62
Indiana Township	318	43
	$14,996	64

Amount paid and due by the several Collectors for the year 1822.

			Amount paid.	Amount due.
City of Pittsburgh,	William Arthurs,	Collector	$4,802 49	000 00
Pitt Township,	Henry Snively,	do	1,313 06	473 70
Plum,	James Logan,	do	349 15	259 31
Versailles,	Larkin Stincheomb,	do	120 00	225 47
Elizabeth,	Caleb Edmonson,	do	629 39	393 87
Mifflin,	Gabriel Peterson,	do	443 26	624 04
St. Clair,	John Henry,	do	901 66	739 77
Robinson,	Samuel Scott,	do	190 00	312 28
Fayette,	Joseph Johnston,	do	541 54	221 64
Moon,	George Morrison,	do	471 94	150 39
Ohio,	Charles Jones,	do	192 50	174 52
Ross,	Casper Reel,	do	124 40	471 16
Pine,	William Nelson,	do	231 05	000 00
Deer,	Robert Porter,	do	90 50	231 12
Indiana,	John Pillars,	do	147 92	170 51
Amount paid			$10,548 86	4,447 78
Amount due, including lost taxes and commission for collecting,			4,447 78	
		Total	$14,996 64	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

				Dolls.	Cts.
By Collectors for the year 1822, as above stated,			-	4,447	78
Andrew Fife,	Collector of Elizabeth Township, for	1818,	-	25	80
Robert Cain,	Moon,	1818,	-	8	47
Cornelius Gill,	Pitt,	1818,	-	6	14
Robert Johnston,	Plum,	1818,	-	305	77
Thomas Baker,	Deer,	1818,	-	2	39
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	-	78	47
Hugh Wilson,	Elizabeth,	1819,	-	5	03
John M'Coy,	Robinson,	1819,	-	15	61
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	-	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	-	36	20
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	-	176	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	-	509	22
Thomas Snodgrass	Mifflin,	1820,	-	57	84
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	-	245	12
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	-	171	92
William Wilson,	Mifflin	1821,	-	68	91
	Carried forward,			6,329	61

				Dolls.	Cts.
	Brought forward,			6,329	61
By William Kennedy,	Collector of St. Clair Township, for	1821,	-	44	24
William Brown,	Robinson	1821,	-	167	67
John Taylor,	Fayette	1821,	-	152	22
Philip Brown,	Ohio	1821,	-	53	42
Hugh Davis,	Ross	1821,	-	122	97
John M'Cord,	Pine	1821,	-	76	68
William Waddle,	Deer	1821,	-	79	81
James Ross,	Pitt	1821,	-	1,014	36
Total amount due by collectors,				8,040	98
Amount due from the estate of John Wilkins, former Treasurer, besides interest from 22d July 1819,				2,453	25
Amount due from William Steele, former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,				2,492	19
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, dec. former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,				3,911	69
Total amount due including lost taxes and commission for collecting,				16,898	11

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1823.

Attest.—
JOHN PATTERSON, Clk.

John Scull,
William Woods, } Commissioners of Allegheny County.

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Versailles,	Larkin Stinchcomb,	do	120 00	225 47
Elizabeth,	Caleb Edmonson,	do	629 39	393 87
Mifflin,	Gabriel Peterson,	do	443 26	624 04
St. Clair,	John Henry,	do	901 66	739 77
Robinson,	Samuel Scott,	do	190 00	312 28
Fayette,	Joseph Johnston,	do	541 54	221 64
Moon,	George Morrison,	do	471 94	150 39
Ohio,	Charles Jones,	do	192 50	174 52
Ross,	Casper Reel,	do	124 40	471 16
Pine,	William Nelson,	do	231 05	000 00
Deer,	Robert Porter,	do	90 50	231 12
Indiana,	John Pillars,	do	147 92	170 51
Amount paid			$10,548 86	4,447 78
Amount due, including lost taxes and commission for collecting,			4,447 78	
		Total	$14,996 64	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

				Dolls.	Cts.
By Collectors for the year 1822, as above stated,			-	4,447	78
Andrew Fife,	Collector of Elizabeth Township, for	1818,	-	25	80
Robert Cain,	Moon,	1818,	-	8	47
Cornelius Gill,	Pitt,	1818,	-	6	14
Robert Johnston,	Plum,	1818,	-	305	77
Thomas Baker,	Deer,	1818,	-	2	39
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	-	78	47
Hugh Wilson,	Elizabeth,	1819,	-	5	03
John M'Coy,	Robinson,	1819,	-	15	61
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	-	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	-	36	20
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	-	176	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	-	509	22
Thomas Snodgrass	Mifflin,	1820,	-	57	84
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	-	245	12
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	-	171	92
William Wilson,	Mifflin	1821,	-	68	91
	Carried forward,			6,329	61

				Dolls.	Cts.
	Brought forward,			6,329	61
By William Kennedy,	Collector of St. Clair Township, for	1821,	-	44	24
William Brown,	Robinson	1821,	-	167	87
John Taylor,	Fayette	1821,	-	152	22
Philip Brown,	Ohio	1821,	-	53	42
Hugh Davis,	Ross	1821,	-	122	97
John M'Cord,	Pine	1821,	-	76	68
William Waddle,	Deer	1821,	-	79	81
James Ross,	Pitt	1821,	-	1,014	36
Total amount due by collectors,				8,040	98
Amount due from the estate of John Wilkins, former Treasurer, besides interest from 22d July 1819,				2,453	25
Amount due from William Steele, former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,				2,492	19
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, dec. former Treasurer, exclusive of interest,				3,911	69
Total amount due including lost taxes and commission for collecting,				16,898	11

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1823.

John Scull,
William Woods, } *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest.—
JOHN PATTERSON, Clk.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1823.

Appointments by the President and Senate.

Andrew Dunlop, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Mexico.

Wm. Tilden, Jun. to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

John M. Forbes, to be Secretary of Legation.

Richard C. Anderson, of Ky. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Colombia.

C. S. Todd, to be Secretary of Legation.

Hosea Allen, of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili.

J. P. Kennedy, of Md. Secretary of Legation.

From the Westmoreland Republican.

Address

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens:—Appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this county to address you on the subject of the next presidential election, we have undertaken the task with diffidence and reluctance. Considering, however, that "*the free communication of thoughts and opinions*" is the constitutional right of all, and that a diversity of opinion may fairly exist on a question so momentous to the American nation, we will frankly expose to an enlightened public, our views of this subject.

We profess to be of those who believe that the present administration of the general government is neither remarkable for wisdom, energy, or independence; the symptoms of its degeneracy are palpable, and its departure by imperceptible gradations from the republican simplicity and wise policy, that distinguished the administrations of *Washington* and *Jefferson*, is obvious to all.

In common with many other parts of the community, we have experienced the fatal consequences of a mistaken policy: and have witnessed with regret, the encouragement held out to the foreign manufacturer, and our own sinking under the unequal competition—the decay of enterprise—individual energy paralyzed and industry discouraged—the nation, so far from being able to pay, in seven years of peace, the debt incurred in three years of war, was actually compelled to borrow money to keep the wheels of government in motion, and the national expenditure increased beyond all precedent. These circumstances evince an unsoundness in the system, and require an entire change of policy, which nothing but an accession of wisdom and energy to the cabinet, can effect.

If a fondness for eastern luxury and Asiatic splendor, was justly regarded by the ancient philosophers and sages, as indicative of national degeneracy, and the precursor of arbitrary power, we have much reason to apprehend similar results from a like cause. The metropolis of the union already vies in aristocratic pomp and empty formalities, with the corrupt court of a modern autocrat. A taste for splendid luxuries is daily gaining ground. Republican manners are considered rude and uncourtly—Republican maxims inconvenient and unfashionable. The prerogatives of the states are openly violated; and the constitution, that magna charta of our liberties, reduced by aid of constructions, to little more than a dead letter. In short, the form, only, of a republic remains. The principles upon which this great nation was established, have been either explained away by the ingenuity of sophistry, or buried amid the rubbish of corruption.

We despair of seeing these abuses corrected during the present dynasty. On the contrary as long as one of the president's confidential advisers must necessarily be his successor, we anticipate an accumulation of them. Political degeneracy will progress with giant strides. Individual and national embarrassments will increase and the consequences are too painful to dwell upon, and too obvious to need repetition.

We consider the secratorial succession, on many accounts, productive of evil to the republic.—It invests the president with the power of nominating his successor, thus violating an important constitutional right; it introduces discord into the national councils, and converts the legislative hall into a political arena, where the duty of the legislator to his constituents and the community is forgotten, in his zeal to promote the views of his favorite candidate; and the period which should be devoted to legislative labors, is wasted in fruitless discussions on the merits of the respective secretaries who aspire to the presidential chair. This latter evil was abundantly manifested and deeply regretted in the session of 1821-22.

Why has rotation in office been recognized as a first principle in republics? Why has the practice of our presidents applied this principle to the first office in the nation, and wisely consulted the interests and wishes of the people by retiring from office at the expiration of their second term? For what, but to establish a precedent which might check the boundless aspirings of ambition? To guard against those abuses which the perpetuation of power in an individual invariably occasions; and, by a timely change in the head of the republic, to effect periodical revolutions throughout all the departments, which might tend, like storms, in the natural world, to purify, strengthen, and invigorate the political system. But we conceive that the custom of selecting from the heads of departments a successor to the presidency, countervails the advantages of this principle, and substitutes the demoralizing intrigues of a corrupt aristocracy, for the independent suffrages of a free people.

An entire change in the administration, we think, can alone restore health and prosperity to the nation. To this we look forward with pleasing anticipations. And among the many distinguished citizens who are the ornament and pride of this country, no one, in our opinion, is so eminently qualified to effect this object, and to add dignity and efficiency to the executive department as ANDREW JACKSON. As a soldier of the revolution, a practical republican, an incorrupt statesman, and a citizen of enlarged views and tried patriotism, he is entitled to your suffrages. It will be unnecessary on this occasion, to enumerate his distinguished services in the late war with Great Britain and the savages of the south. They evince alike the splendor of his genius, the energy of his character, and his devotion to the glory and prosperity of his country, and must still be fresh in the memory of every American.

General Jackson is an American by birth—a republican in principle and practice—in the prime of life and in full possession of all his faculties. A faithful public servant himself, he will not tolerate the delinquencies of others. A foe to corruption, peculation, and extravagance, he will correct those abuses which threaten the

[illegible] the Commandant of the Castle of [illegible]. The interview, however, did not take place, and the Commandant refused to negotiate terms for the surrender of the Castle unless he was allowed to [illegible] way.

Santa Ana the Governor of Vera Cruz, being summoned to Xalapa by the Emperor, and deprived of his command, returned immediately to Vera Cruz, assembled his regiment and the other troops of the Garrison, and after haranguing them upon the ungrateful and tyrannical conduct of Iturbide, whom he endeavored to render odious by loading him with every term of obloquy and contempt—proclaimed the Republican Government on the 3d of December.

On the 18th December Santa Ana made another attack on the Imperial Army strongly posted on the road to Xalapa, and succeeded in putting it to the route, but on the 20th he was surprised and suffered a complete defeat.

On the 22d he returned to Vera Cruz, with the remnant of his forces, and at the last advices he had formed a junction with the celebrated Patriot General *Victoria Guadalupe*, who is represented as a man of elevated sentiments, and daily becoming more beloved by the people, while nothing but the terror of his bayonets and his superior pecuniary means, sustain Iturbide in his ill gotten power.

It was reported at the time of the John Adams' sailing, that Bravo and Guexero, two distinguished generals of the revolution, were in arms in the province of Puebla

Upon the arrival of Mr. Poinsett at the city of Mexico, he was informed that a number of the followers of Gen. Long, in his expedition against the province of *Texas*, were in prison in the place. He went immediately to see them, and feeling a lively sympathy for their deplorable situation, interceded with the Emperor for their release, and they were at his instance, sent to Tampico and put on board the John Adams. They were 39 in number, French, English, Americans, and other nations. Being very destitute of means and wretchedly clad, the officers of the John Adams, with a liberality highly creditable, raised a subscription and furnished them with comfortable apparel. Upon the arrival of the ship at Havana, 18 of these unfortunate men, who had been bred to a seafaring life, left her, having obtained employment on board of American and other vessels in that port.—The remaining 21, have arrived here in the John Adams. We have been favored by a friend on board, with the following list, comprising the principal persons, and nearly all the Americans who were found in the prisons of Mexico—among whom our readers will recognize the names of Colonel Christie and Capt. Austin, two of the most prominent individuals that embarked in that delusive enterprise.

Col Lorenzo Christie, Col. Benjamin R. Millen, Captains John Austin and Charles Brinner; Lieut. Daniel Duval, Sub. Lieuts. Earls S. Williams and Theop. Robertson—Privates, George Early, John Wyatt, Isaac Black, John Sands, John M'Donald, John Robinson, Ant'y Miller, Wm. Lincoln, Michael Kelley.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York Gazette, Jan 27.

The ship Acasta, Captain Griswold, arrived on Sunday afternoon off Sandy Hook, in 43 days from London, and—days from Portsmouth. Captain Griswold has politely favored us with the London Courier of the evening of the 9th Dec two days later than before received; and Lloyd's Lists of the 6th of December.

The Congress of Verona had not broken up, at the last advices, but was expected to terminate its session speedily. The Duke of Wellington it was supposed would leave Verona about the 30th of November.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition made by Great Britain, the continental powers represented in the Congress had acknowledged the right of France to make war upon Spain, upon the ground contended for by France, which of course is, to reinstate the king in his prerogatives, and check the progress of what are called revolutionary principles. Despatches, however, had been sent to Spain, and the answer was anxiously expected. Great Britain contended against the principle of interference in the affairs of a nation, whose internal disturbances had not become formidable to the personal safety of the sovereign, nor had been extended beyond their own limits so as to threaten the peace or security of other nations.

It is stated that the Cortes, anticipating the decision of the Congress, had resolved to oppose any attempt against their independence.

It is also stated that Gen. Mina had defeated the troops of the army of the Faith, and driven them to the borders of the kingdom, where it was reported they had laid down their arms.

We have not time for remarks. If the great northern powers have resolved to render France *all the assistance she may want* in this mad crusade against Spain, it will probably be in their united power to overrun that distracted country. But if France shall undertake the task single handed, we have no doubt she will find for herself full employment for some time to come. The Spaniards must have a good many good officers, who were taught the art of war during the long period of Bonaparte's invasion—they resisted him, with all his power, and that was much more formidable than any thing France can now accomplish alone.

A squadron, consisting of vessels of war, was about to sail from England to be commanded by Commodore Sir Edward Owen. All the ships are to have the number of their crews completed to the war establishment. The Hampshire Telegraph says, the Helicon, 16 guns which it was understood was to join the squadron, had sailed for the W. Indies The Eden 24 guns, was also to sail for the West Indies. The squadron will consist of the Gloucester 74, Phaeton frigate, Eden 26, Valorous 25, Ballette 18, and Ringdove 18.

Disturbances still continue in Ireland. A farm house on the lands of Kilmacula, county of Clare, was attacked, and the furniture demolished. In other counties several dwellings had been attacked, and corn consumed. A Mrs. Mary Ryan had been ill-treated, and then murdered, two miles beyond Thurles, on the road to Templemore.

London, Dec. 7.

Com. Owen has proceeded to Deal to take command of the squadron fitting out there, destined, it is rumored, to take possession of Cuba, which, it is said, has been ceded by Spain to Great Britain, as the price of its neutrality in the impending contest.

Brussels papers to the 6th inst. have arrived this morning. It is stated on the authority of letters from Tiflis, dated September 20, that the Persians are negotiating a Treaty of Peace with the Turks.

The annual produce of grain throughout Great Britain is reckoned at fifty millions of quarters, out of those five millions are paid in Tithes; eight millions are expended in Seed; twenty two millions remain to the Farmers, and fifteen millions for Market.

London, Dec. 7.

An answer to the despatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of Dec. was expected at Paris about the 13th to the 18th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

"The restoration of the King to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

"2. The restoration of the King to his sovereign rights.

"3. Such a change in the Constitution of Spain as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

"4th. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

"5. An amnesty for all persons of whatever rank engaged in the cause of the Regency.

"6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

"7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking in which the Spanish Government may enter."

Cape Mesurada.

From the Boston Patriot, Jan. 25.

Extract of a letter to the editors dated Villa da Praya, St. Jago, Dec. 4, 1822

"The interest evinced by almost every person, towards the infant colony of free Blacks emigrated to Africa from the United States, has induced me to enclose you a description of the place and settlement, from an American gentleman who has often visited, and has resided at Mesurada, and it appears from all accounts to be quite correct His opinion accords with many other gentlemen whom I have seen and conversed with, and who have visited the settlement, that it will never flourish under the present system pursued by the Colonization Society in the United States, of employing improper agents. Mr. *Wilthorger*, the late agent is accused by the surviving colonists of having looked to his own interest, instead of that of the colony, and converted the means placed in his hands for their benefit, to his private use.

It is my opinion that the settlement must be abandoned at Mesurada unless the United States take it under their protection and appoint a suitable agent, with an adequate salary vested with sufficient authority to govern, and means placed at his disposal for the erection of public buildings and improvement of the Colony, with an armed vessel at the disposal of the agent or governor; allowing him to appoint a sub-agent, should his ill health require his absence a few months in each year, until the country becomes cleared, and the means removed that cause the unhealthiness during the rainy season."

Description of Cape Mesurada, by a gentleman who has resided there, and has a local knowledge of the country.

Cape Mesurada, the place fixed upon by the American settlers for their colony is tolerably high land and projects about one fourth of a mile into the sea. On the north side of the Cape runs the river Mesurada, in an easterly direction, in which are two small islands that appertain to the colony. To the northward of the Cape, the land is low, as far as half Mount, about twenty five miles from Mesurada. From the summit of the Cape can be seen a number of kingdoms, for there are not many kings in the vicinity of Mesurada who can boast of having one hundred subjects The land is productive of corn, coffee, &c. A large quantity of camwood and ivory can always be procured in a short time, consequently valuable to the settlement.

The situation of the town must be healthy, as the Cape is not high enough to attract the clouds, but it is sufficiently lofty to rarify the air, in addition to which is the regular land and sea breeze, the land breeze lasting until 12 o'clock. There are a great number of cool, fresh water springs, on and near the Cape, which are a valuable acquisition to a colony.

The natives are a very superstitious people. They believe in their Gryons, which are sold to them by their doctors; they always have them about their persons; they are made of different articles, according to the fancy of the doctors. Small pieces of horn, with a composition enclosed by the doctor, they affirm prevents death. Within fifteen miles of Cape Mesurada is the Rio St Paul, valuable for the quantity of ivory and camwood which come down from the country. It is said that there is a communication between the rivers Mesurada and St. Paul, which if correct, is certainly favorable to the settlement.

The anchorage in Mesurada Bay is safe, from 7 to 18 fathoms, soft bottom. On the bar at the entrance of Mesurada River, in the channel, in the rainy season, is 22 fathoms; inside of the river from 4 to 6 fathoms, rise and fall seven feet.

The curiosities of this place consist of but one square flat stone or rock, called by the natives the Devil's Rock, which appears to have been separated by some convulsion of the earth. It is perpendicular, and about 40 feet high; here they sacrifice a white fowl to the Devil, to make slave ships arrive. They have innumerable quantities of devil's bushes, which are held sacred, and used only for sacrifices and grand palavers.

Were the society to send out agents to govern the Colony, having a local knowledge of the country, the Cape would be the most flourishing colony on the coast in a short time.

The Legislature of Georgia have laid a tax of 31 1-4 cents on every hundred dollars of the Stock of the Bank of the U. States, owned by persons in Georgia.

To Let,

THE STORE & DWELLING HOUSE on Market street, between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mr. Samuel South. Possession will be given on the first of April Apply to

A. Beelen.

January 31. 3

To the Public.

WHEREAS an advertisement has appeared, stating that H. Peterson jr. had entered into copartnership with the Subscriber, under the firm of *Peterson, & Co.*, in a Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Ware Manufactory, the public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscriber does not consider himself as concerned or in any way connected with the said H. Peterson, *Jr.*

James Caldwell.

Jan. 31, 1823.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	do
Swatara,	do
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	do
Gettysburgh,	do
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	4
Meadville	3½
Washington,	50
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	1½
Centre,	do
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	25
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20
Kentucky.	
State Bk. & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2
Indiana.	
State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50
Illinois.	
Bank of Illinois	
Missouri.	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	
Tennessee.	
State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do
Michigan Ter.	
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15
N. Corolina.	
State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	9
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do
S.Carolina.	
Charleston 5 & up	4
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4
Vermont.	
Burlington,	
N. Hampshire.	
Generally	

New York.	
City banks,	par
Troy and Albany Upld.	
Mohawk bk at Schenc.	
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	6
Utica bank & Bran.	6
Ontario bk at Utica,	
Do. at Canandagua,	
Plattsburgh,	
Maryland.	
Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	0
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do
New Jersey.	
State bank at New Brunswick,	par
N Brunswick bank	do
Trenton bank,	do
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	do
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabethtl.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do
Dist. Columbia.	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	½
Union bk Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers'bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I & E Company,	do
Virginia.	
Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	2
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	2
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	2
Georgia.	
State banks, generally, $5 and up.	6
Connecticut.	
Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do
Massachusets.	
Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

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We consider the secratorial succession, on many accounts, productive of evil to the republic.—It invests the president with the power of nominating his successor, thus violating an important constitutional right; it introduces discord into the national councils, and converts the legislative hall into a political arena, where the duty of the legislator to his constituents and the community is forgotten, in his zeal to promote the views of his favorite candidate; and the period which should be devoted to legislative labors, is wasted in fruitless discussions on the merits of the respective secretaries who aspire to the presidential chair. This latter evil was abundantly manifested and deeply regretted in the session of 1821-22.

Why has rotation in office been recognized as a first principle in republics? Why has the practice of our presidents applied this principle to the first office in the nation, and wisely consulted the interests and wishes of the people by retiring from office at the expiration of their second term? For what, but to establish a precedent which might check the boundless aspirings of ambition? To guard against those abuses which the perpetuation of power in an individual invariably occasions; and, by a timely change in the head of the republic, to effect periodical revolutions throughout all the departments, which might tend, like storms, in the natural world, to purify, strengthen, and invigorate the political system. But we conceive that the custom of selecting from the heads of departments a successor to the presidency, countervails the advantages of this principle, and substitutes the demoralizing intrigues of a corrupt aristocracy, for the independent suffrages of a free people.

An entire change in the administration, we think, can alone restore health and prosperity to the nation. To this we look forward with pleasing anticipations. And among the many distinguished citizens who are the ornament and pride of this country, no one, in our opinion, is so eminently qualified to effect this object, and to add dignity and efficiency to the executive department as ANDREW JACKSON. As a soldier of the revolution, a practical republican, an incorrupt statesman, and a citizen of enlarged views and tried patriotism, he is entitled to your suffrages. It will be unnecessary on this occasion, to enumerate his distinguished services in the late war with Great Britain and the savages of the south. They evince alike the splendor of his genius, the energy of his character, and his devotion to the glory and prosperity of his country, and must still be fresh in the memory of every American.

General Jackson is an American by birth—a republican in principle and practice—in the prime of life and in full possession of all his faculties. A faithful public servant himself, he will not tolerate the delinquencies of others. A foe to corruption, peculation, and extravagance, he will correct those abuses which threaten the subversion of our government. Plain, dignified, and temperate, he will discountenance that propensity in our public functionaries to adopt foreign luxuries and manners, and will withhold that homage which pomp and parade exact, so unbecoming in a republic, where worth, not wealth, should be the test of merit.

Let it not be forgotten by those who deprecate the election of a military president, that had not Washington been distinguished in the field as well as in the cabinet, we might now be the vassals and colonies of Great Britain: and the history of the world shows, that the characters of soldier and statesman are by no means incompatible. The experience of our own country should teach us, that in our chief magistrate, we ought rather to look for political honesty, republican principles, and an ardent attachment to our constitution and laws, than the diplomatic skill and the learned craft of the mere statesman: that the science of a republican government is a plain and simple science, untrammelled by the legerdemain and machinery of a complicated despotism.

Our candidate has, to be sure, never visited Europe; but, certainly, it ought not to be a blot on his escutcheon that he is practically unacquainted with the corruptions and vices of the despotic governments of the old world. Such experience, in our humble apprehension, constitutes no necessary part of the education of an American president. Why he has never filled any of the first civil offices in the national government, is best known to those who are officially vested with the appointing power. We will not say that his plain, blunt, republican honesty would make him a disagreeable guest at the American court; but from the marked ability which has been displayed by him in every office he has held, and the complete success that has crowned all his public acts, such an inference would neither be unfair, nor uncharitable.

General Jackson like other eminent men, has not been exempt from censure and persecution—from which even his great services could not shield him: But, however, some of his public acts may have elicited the reprehensions of men who were unacquainted with the circumstances—men, who had never seen the smoke of an enemy's camp nor ever heard the war-cry of the savage: the high tribunal of public opinion has given judgment in his favor, and the American nation will do him the justice to say, that they were acts done in the service of his country: that they were prompted by no motives of self-interest or personal ambition; but in furtherance of the glory and prosperity of this nation, and to promote the peace, happiness and security, of his fellow citizens. Posterity will sanction this award, and history will record him as second to no American in talents, patriotism and distinguished public services.

We would particularly invite the attention of the citizens of this commonwealth to the next presidential election. Pennsylvania has emphatically been styled "the Key Stone of the Federal Arch;" and from her geographical situation, population, internal wealth, the extent of her resources, her republican character, and the talents and virtue of her citizens, she is deservedly entitled to exercise an imposing influence in all national questions. It would be superfluous to urge the importance to the nation, that the executive chair should be filled by a citizen of enlarged and liberal mind; one who would extend equal and impartial protection and support to the three great national interests—Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—who would foster our resources, encourage domestic industry, promote internal improvements, and divested of sectional prejudice or party feeling, labor for public good alone. General Jackson we believe, combines these requisites in his character, and in this faith we have united in support of him.

As citizens of a remote section of the country, our immediate interests cannot be seriously affected by the elevation of this, or that, man to the presidency; and our interference, and nomination of a candidate, may be deemed an act of presumption. But we hold that every citizen is interested in this question, if not for himself, for his country, and that in expressing our opinions, we merely exercise a right guaranteed to us by the constitution and laws; and we assume as an axiom, that apathy and indifference in the people on questions of public concern, strongly indicate the decay of republican spirit; and that it is therefore our duty, as well as our right, considered as a part of the American Republic, to interest ourselves in this question.

Whether a nomination by a congressional caucus, or by the people, be the most republican and constitutional mode of proceeding, we will leave to the nation to determine. For our own parts, we are not disposed to increase the labors of our legislators. Their duties are already sufficiently arduous. And the framers of our constitution, in delineating their official course, certainly never contemplated this interference with the elective franchise.

With these observations we submit the pretensions of our candidate to the *People*. To them we appeal, and hope that their gratitude towards the man who has sacrificed the prime of his life in their service, and whose labors have been productive of such signal advantages to the community, will not be manifested in mere empty professions.

JOHN KLINGENSMITH, Jun.
RANDAL M'LAUGHLIN,
BENJ. PRATHER,
JACOB M. WISE,
JOHN Y. BARCLAY.

From the Norfolk Beacon, Jan. 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE JOHN ADAMS.

The U. S. Corvette *John Adams*, Captain RENSHAW, came into the Capes yesterday morning, and anchored a little below the Forts in this harbor, about dusk last evening. The J. A. is from a cruise in the Gulph of Mexico, and we have the pleasure to state, that her officers and crew are in excellent health—She sailed from Tampico about 23d Dec. and Havanna on the 11th inst. JOEL R. POINSETT, Esq. member of Congress from South Carolina, who went out in her, for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the government and institutions of the New Empire, has returned home in the J. A. and we learn, proceeds immediately to Washington to take his seat in the National Legislature.

The following, which we learn verbally, is the only news of importance, relative to Mexican Affairs, brought by this arrival.

The new Empire is represented to be in a complete state of anarchy. The Congress was forcibly dissolved by order of the Emperor (Iturbide) the latter end of October, fourteen members arrested and thrown into prison, and a Junta substituted for it, composed of 54 members of the Congress, selected by the Emperor himself; two members being retained from each of the larger provinces, and one from the smaller.—This Junta at present constitutes the Legislature of Mexico, but being chosen by the Emperor, and consequently subservient to his views alone, nothing but the potent argument of a superior armed force can maintain respect for the result of its deliberations, against the great discontent and disaffection prevalent in all the provinces, by this act of violence and tyranny which they have just witnessed.

On the 9th of November, H. I. Majesty left the Capital and proceeded to Xabara, to treat personally with ——, the Commandant of the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The interview, however, did not take place, and the Commissioners appointed to negotiate terms for the surrender of the Castle separated without concluding any thing.

Santa Ana the Governor of Vera Cruz, being summoned to Xabara by the Emperor, and deprived of his command, returned immediately to Vera Cruz, assembled his regiment and the other troops of the Garrison, and after harranguing them upon the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of Iturbide, whom he endeavored to render odious by loading him with every term of obloquy and contempt—proclaimed the Republican Government on the 3d of December.

On the 18th December Santa Ana made another attack on the Imperial Army strongly posted on the road to Xabara, and succeeded in putting it to the route, but on the 20th he was surprised and suffered a complete defeat.

On the 22d he returned to Vera Cruz, with the remnant of his forces, and at the last advices he had formed a junction with the celebrated Patriot General *Victoria Guadaloupe*, who is represented as a man of elevated sentiments, and daily becoming more beloved by the people, while nothing but the terror of his bayonets and his superior pecuniary means, sustain Iturbide in his ill gotten power.

It was reported at the time of the John Adams' sailing, that Bravo and Guexero, two distinguished generals of the revolution, were in arms in the province of Puebla.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Poinsett at the city of Mexico, he was informed that a number of the followers of Gen. Long, in his expedition against the province of *Texas*, were in prison in that place. He went immediately to see them, and feeling a lively sympathy for their deplorable situation, interceded with the Emperor for their release, and they were at his instance, sent to Tampico and put on board the John Adams. They were 39 in number, French, English, Americans, and other nations. Being very destitute of means and wretchedly clad, the officers of the John Adams, with a liberality highly creditable, raised a subscription and furnished them with comfortable apparel. Upon the arrival of the ship at Havana, 18 of these unfortunate men, who had been bred to a seafaring life, left her, having obtained employment on board of American and other vessels in that port.—The remaining 21, have arrived here in the John Adams. We have been favored by a friend on board, with the following list, comprising the principal persons, and nearly all the Americans who were found in the prisons of Mexico—among whom our readers will recognize the names of Colonel Christie and Capt. Austin, two of the most prominent individuals that embarked in that delusive enterprise.

Col Lorenzo Christie, Col. Benjamin R. Millen, Captains John Austin and Charles Drinnen; Lieut. Daniel Duval, Sub. Lieuts. Earls S. Williams and Theop. Robertson—Privates, George Early, John Wyatt, Isaac Black, John Sands, John M'Donald, John Robinson, Ant'y Miller, Wm. Lincoln Michael Kelley.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York Gazette, Jan 27.

The ship Acasta, Captain Griswold, arrived on Sunday afternoon off Sandy Hook, in 43 days from London, and—days from Portsmouth. Captain Griswold has politely favored us with the London Courier of the evening of the 9th Dec two days later than before received; and Lloyd's Lists of the 6th of December.

The Congress of Verona had not broken up at the last advices, but was expected to terminate its session speedily. The Duke of Wellington it was supposed would leave Verona about the 30th of November.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition made by Great Britain, the continental powers represented in the Congress had acknowledged the right of France to make war upon Spain, upon the ground contended for by France, which of course is, to reinstate the king in his prerogatives, and check the progress of what are called revolutionary principles. Despatches, however had been sent to Spain, and the answer was anxiously expected. Great Britain contended against the principle of interference in the affairs of a nation, whose internal disturbances had not become formidable to the personal safety of the sovereign, nor had been extended beyond their own limits so as to threaten the peace or security of other nations.

It is stated that the Cortes, anticipating the decision of the Congress, had resolved to oppose any attempt against their independence.

It is also stated that Gen. Mina had defeated the troops of the army of the Faith, and driven them to the borders of the kingdom, where it was reported they had laid down their arms.

We have not time for remarks. If the great northern powers have resolved to render France *all the assistance she may want* in this mad crusade against Spain, it will probably be in their united power to overrun that distracted country. But if France shall undertake the task single handed, we have no doubt she will find for herself full employment for some time to come. The Spaniards must have a good many good officers, who were taught the art of war during the long period of Bonaparte's invasion—they resisted him, with all his power, and that was much more formidable than any thing France can now accomplish alone.

A squadron, consisting of vessels of war, was about to sail from England to be commanded by Commodore Sir Edward Owen. All the ships are to have the number of their crews completed to the war establishment. The Hampshire Telegraph says, the Helicon, 16 guns which it was understood was to join the squadron, had sailed for the W. Indies. The Eden 24 guns, was also to sail for the West Indies. The squadron will consist of the Glocester 74, Phaeton frigate, Eden 26, Valorous 25, Ballette 18, and Ringdove 18.

Disturbances still continue in Ireland. A farm house on the lands of Kilmacula, county of Clare, was attacked, and the furniture demolished. In other counties several dwellings had been attacked, and corn consumed. A Mrs. Mary Ryan had been ill-treated, and then murdered, two miles beyond Thurles, on the road to Templemore.

London, Dec 7.

Com. Owen has proceeded to Deal to take command of the squadron fitting out there, destined, it is rumored, to take possession of Cuba, which, it is said, has been ceded by Spain to Great Britain, as the price of its neutrality in the impending contest.

Brussels papers to the 6th inst. have arrived this morning. It is stated on the authority of letters from Teffles, dated September 20, that the Persians are negotiating a Treaty of Peace with the Turks.

Algiers, Oct. 9.—A serious difference has arisen between this Regency and the United States of America, in consequence of a mistake relative to etiquette. The American Consul taking a ride on horseback out of the gates of the city, met the Aga, or Chief Minister. The custom in such a case is to alight and suffer the Minister to pass. The Consul, however, ignorant of this custom, rode on; he was immediately attacked, pulled from his horse and very ill treated. He demanded satisfaction for this outrage, which the Dey refused. The Consul, in consequence, drew up an account of the insult which he had received, caused it to be signed by the several European Consuls, and embarked the next day for Mahon.

Verona, Nov. 23—The King of Naples still lives very retired, and sees but few visitors. The report that he will go to Vienna keeps its ground. Among the measures expected to be adopted by the Congress, they report great restrictions on the liberty of the press, as far as the Journals are concerned, both in Italy and the German States, which have representative constitutions. On the other hand, certain Journals will be strictly prohibited in Russia, Austria, and all Germany.

The annual produce of grain throughout Great Britain is reckoned at fifty millions of quarters; out of those five millions are paid in Tithes; eight millions are expended in Seed; twenty two millions remain to the Farmers, and fifteen millions for Market.

London, Dec. 7.

An answer to the despatches sent off to Spain on the 2d of Dec. was expected at Paris about the 13th to the 15th. The following are said to be the propositions of France, to the government of Spain.

"The restoration of the King to his personal freedom, without delay; for it is now distinctly understood, that he is in a state of confinement in his palace of the Retiro.

"2. The restoration of the King to his sovereign rights.

"3. Such a change in the Constitution of Spain as shall give to the nobles a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime.

"4th. The exclusion of the present ministers from office, or, at least, most of the heads of the different departments.

"5. An amnesty for all persons of whatever rank engaged in the cause of the Regency.

"6. A more strict regulation of the laws relating to the Press.

"7. The possession of certain strong places on the frontiers of France, as a guarantee for the performance of any undertaking in which the Spanish Government may enter."

Cape Mesurada.

From the Boston Patriot, Jan. 25.

Extract of a letter to the editors dated Villa da Praya, St. Jago, Dec. 4, 1822

"The interest evinced by almost every person, towards the infant colony of free Blacks emigrated to Africa from the United States, has induced me to enclose you a description of the place and settlement, from an American gentleman who has often visited, and has resided at Mesurada, and it appears from all accounts to be quite correct. His opinion accords with many other gentlemen whom I have seen and conversed with, and who have visited the settlement, that it will never flourish under the present system pursued by the Colonization Society in the United States, of employing improper agents. Mr. *Wittberger*, the late agent is accused by the surviving colonists of having looked to his own interest, instead of that of the colony, and converted the means placed in his hands for their benefit, to his private use.

It is my opinion that the settlement must be abandoned at Mesurada unless the United States take it under their protection and appoint a suitable agent, with an adequate salary vested with sufficient authority to govern, and means placed at his disposal for the erection of public buildings and improvement of the Colony, with an armed vessel at the disposal of the agent or governor; allowing him to appoint a sub-agent, should his ill health require his absence a few months in each year, until the country becomes cleared, and the means removed that cause the unhealthiness during the rainy season."

Description of Cape Mesurada, by a gentleman who has resided there, and has a local knowledge of the country.

Cape Mesurada, the place fixed upon by the American settlers for their colony is tolerably high land and projects about one fourth of a mile into the sea. On the north side of the Cape runs the river Mesurada in an easterly direction, in which are two small islands that appertain to the colony. To the northward of the Cape, the land is low, as far as half Mount, about twenty five miles from Mesurada. From the summit of the Cape can be seen a number of kingdoms, for there are not many kings in the vicinity of Mesurada who can boast of having one hundred subjects. The land is productive of corn, coffee, &c. A large quantity of camwood and ivory can always be procured in a short time, consequently valuable to the settlement.

The situation of the town must be healthy, as the Cape is not high enough to attract the clouds, but it is sufficiently lofty to rarify the air, in addition to which is the regular land and sea breeze, the land breeze lasting until 12 o'clock. There are a great number of cool, fresh water springs, on and near the Cape, which are a valuable acquisition to a colony.

The natives are a very superstitious people. They believe in their Gryons, which are sold to them by their doctors; they always have them about their persons; they are made of different articles, according to the fancy of the doctors. Small pieces of horn, with a composition enclosed by the doctor, they affirm prevents death. Within fifteen miles of Cape Mesurada is the Rio St. Paul, valuable for the quantity of ivory and camwood which come down from the country. It is said that there is a communication between the rivers Mesurada and St. Paul, which if correct, is certainly favorable to the settlement.

The anchorage in Mesurada Bay is safe, from 7 to 18 fathoms, soft bottom. On the bar, at the entrance of Mesurada River, in the channel, in the rainy season, is 22 fathoms; inside of the river from 4 to 6 fathoms, rise and fall seven feet.

The curiosities of this place consist of but one square flat stone or rock, called by the natives the Devil's Rock, which appears to have been separated by some convulsion of the earth. It is perpendicular, and about 40 feet high; here they sacrifice a white fowl to the Devil, to make slave ships arrive. They have innumerable quantities of devil's bushes, which are held sacred, and used only for sacrifices and grand palavers.

Were the society to send out agents to govern the Colony, having a local knowledge of the country, the Cape would be the most flourishing colony on the coast in a short time.

The Legislature of Georgia have laid a tax of 31 1-4 cents on every hundred dollars of the Stock of the Bank of the U. States, owned by persons in Georgia.

To Let,

THE STORE & DWELLING HOUSE on Market street, between Third and Fourth, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Sneath. Possession will be given on the first of April. Apply to

A. Beelen.

January 31. 3

To the Public.

WHEREAS an advertisement has appeared, stating that H. Peterson jr. had entered into copartnership with the Subscriber, under the firm of *Peterson, & Co.*, in a Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Ware Manufactory, the public are hereby respectfully informed that the subscriber does not consider himself as concerned or in any way connected with the said H. Peterson, *Jr.*

James Caldwell.

Jan. 31, 1823.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany Ditto,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk at Schen.	do
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	6
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran.	6
N Hope Bridge Co.	do	Ontario bk at Utica,	
Swatara,	do	Do. at Canandaigua,	
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	do	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	do	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	8
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	4	Westminster,	do
Meadville	3-4	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	50	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	1-4	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	N. Brunswick bank	do
Ohio.		Trenton bank,	do
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabeth.	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	25	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	30	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1½
Maysville,	2	Union bk Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexa.	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & B. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches,	2
Branch Lawrenceb'g.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	2
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally,	6
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Corolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran.		Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
$5 and upwards,	9	Derby bank,	do
Newbern, $5 & up	do	**Massachusetts.**	
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
S. Carolina.		Springfield,	3 dis.
Charleston 5 & up	4	Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Rhode-Island.		Salem,	do
Providence banks,	3	Worcester,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3		
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

☞ For Commissioners' Advertisement of Receipts & Expenditures of Allegheny County, see 1st page.

From Harrisburgh.

Extract to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, February 1, 1823.

"The times here are pregnant with intrigues and debates in the Legislature. The thermometer is not half so fluctuating in March as the opinions are with respect to the next candidate for Governor. Clark and Shulze have had their day, and the great struggle now is between the friends of Bryan and Ingham Several of those called "influential men," residing in different counties and not members of the Legislature, have been here, rumor says, to help one or the other of these latter gentlemen along. The friends of Bryan it seems are adverse to the Harrisburgh, and in favor of the Lewistown convention. The friends of Ingham are exactly the reverse. Some hold the opinion, that Holgate, Shulze and Clark have still as good a chance of being nominated as either Bryan or Ingham; and it is very possible the fact may be so, for I do not happen to be into the marrow of what is going on. I only judge from appearances, the character of the individuals at work, and the general current of opinion. There are three brothers of the Porter family, who are very busy for Bryan Dr. Sutherland is as busy for Ingham. These are clogs to the elevation of any man, whose interests they espouse.

"The *catholic question* underwent two days debate in the Senate, this week, and was postponed until Tuesday next. A number of gentlemen, partisans of Mr. Hogan, and bishop Conwell, have been in attendance the principal part of the session, on this business. There has been a high game going on about the payment of some money borrowed under the administration of Governor Findlay from the Philadelphia banks. Pay day slipt past, without any appropriation being made by the Legislature for its payment. The Governor jogs their memory about it, when they fall foul of him for not paying it without an express appropriation, as there was money enough in the Treasury to pay with. On the other side it is asserted, that the Governor had no right to touch the cash in the Treasury without the express order of the Legislature—that all that money is appropriated to other objects &c But those who find fault with the Governor prevail, yet without obtaining the victory, for they order a bill to be brought in directing the Governor to pay the money to the Banks, as he wished the thing done.

"There has been much trouble this session about turnpike and bridge companies. The Supreme court decided not long ago, that when the sum to be paid at the time of opening the books had not been exacted, the companies could not afterwards recover from subscribers. It is notorious that this requisition of the law had not been strictly enforced throughout the State, and upon the principle of the decision it was feared that the charters of the companies might be declared void by the same authority. A bill has passed the House of Representatives to cure the informality of turnpike and bridge commissioners' proceedings, but not without a hard struggle The bill goes to oblige delinquent stockholders to cash up, as well as to establish the charters of the companies; and it is the most important one that has made its way through either house the present session.

"There is a *quantum suff* of borers of every description in attendance this winter; but they are principally attached to the Bank department. If there should be a good snow, the place would be filled to overflowing What with governor making, bank charter extending and other matters of interest or curiosity, there would be a flocking in from all points of the compass."

The Free Road Bill is so unfortunate as to have the opposition of Mr Charles Mowry, editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, to contend with. That enlightened man has heretofore complained loudly of the administration of Joseph Hiester for favoring the internal improvement of the state. Canals and turnpike roads, he represented to be public *nuisances*, and *stigmatized* as labor-saving machines' Is it any wonder that our discerning legislature gave their best job at the highest price, to a man of such liberal ideas? If New York and Maryland have any interest in engrossing the internal trade of the country, they too ought to give Mr. M. a job: he deserves a premium at their hands for his endeavors to keep down competition with them in this state.

Congress.—The bill to occupy the mouth of Columbia River has been negatived—or rather the House refused to consider it at present, 100 to 61. The act to encourage Manufactures, by increasing the duties on foreign articles, was under discussion on the 31st ult. but no decision had taken place. The editors of the National Intelligencer remark:

"The House of Representatives has entered upon the discussion of the bill for the revision of the present tariff of duties upon foreign goods imported, under such circumstances as induce us to suppose there is a fixed determination to come to some decision upon it We do not mean to say, that the bill will pass in the shape in which it has been reported We are persuaded, indeed, that it will undergo considerable amendment before it passes. But, amended or not, we should think that the vote to take it up indicates a disposition, in the House of Representatives, to pass some bill upon the subject If we could suppose otherwise, we should think the discussion of the bill a great waste of the very precious time of Congress."

The committee appointed to investigate the charge made against Gales & Seaton, printers to Congress, of suppressing part of a document ordered to be printed, reported an acquittal of the printers, but acknowledge that a part of the document was omitted, for what reason, or by whose direction they were not able to ascertain. It was marked to be omitted, in the copy furnished to the printers, but both the secretary of the Treasury and his clerk denied having marked it The clerk acknowledged his having marked out other parts of the correspondence. The paragraph suppressed, was part of a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to public deposits in that Bank, and in which the cashier mentions the Secretary's "having extended his friendly disposition to that Bank *beyond what was dared by its board to ask.*" The New York Commercial Advertiser says, "After the disclosures which have been made, there can be no doubt that frauds have been committed, and that they were committed for the purpose of favoring Mr. Crawford, but *by whom*, remains to be seen."

COMMUNICATION.

Suicide!

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Sunday at half past 2 o'clock, Mr. Boulden commenced his speech in defence of the prisoner, and concluded at noon on Monday.—Mr. Frazer, in behalf of the commonwealth, occupied the afternoon of Monday. Mr. Champneys occupied Tuesday on the side of the prisoner, and Mr. Jenkins occupied Wednesday until about 5 o'clock, in his conclusion against the prisoner.

The Court gave a long charge, rather unfavorable to the prisoner, and the jury retired at about half past 5 o'clock to their chamber, where they remained until 10 o'clock, when they came down with a verdict of "*Guilty of murder in the second degree*"

On Thursday morning the Court sentenced the prisoner to 18 years confinement at hard labor, 5 years of which he shall pass in the cells.

York, (Pa.) Jan. 28

Daring Villany.—On Thursday last, an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. John Kaufman, about two miles from this borough—which partially succeeded. Three men, without any disguise whatever, entered the house of Mr. Kaufman, a short time before nightfall, and having knocked out the flints from a couple of guns which they found in the house, demanded his money! Mr. Kaufman is an elderly man, and there being none but himself and wife in the house, resistance was out of the question He told them he had no money—but giving them the keys informed them that they might search for themselves. The villains took the keys, and having bound Mr. Kaufman to his chair, with a bed cord, and forbade Mrs. Kaufman from stirring from the room, they commenced their operations. After a close search, in the course of which every desk and drawer in the house was ransacked, and even a part of the floor torn up, they were able to find but about ten dollars, and a silver watch. These they "fobbed;" and after regaling themselves on a me choice currant wine, which they found in the cellar, and wasting what they could not drink very composedly walked off.

This was one of the most presumptuously daring acts that we have lately heard of. Without any disguise—in broad day-light—to attack and rob a family whose dwelling was situated within call of neighbours! Villains who could plan and execute such an enterprise, with such an utter disregard to the usual precautions, must, we think, be not only ripe, but rotten, in iniquity.

The pleasantest part of the story is, that on the following day, Mr Kaufman brought into town, *one thousand dollars, in specie*, and deposited it in the York Bank. Fortunately for him, the receptacle of his treasures had been so well chosen as to defy the scrutiny of the robbers, and remained undiscovered.—*Recorder.*

FEMALE BREACH OF TRUST.

Wilmington, Del. Jan. 24.—Last Wednesday, as *John Bowie*, of Brandywine Hundred, was returning from Philadelphia market in company with several others, he was overtaken by a young woman, apparently about sixteen years of age and of Dutch descent, riding a very gay horse She inquired if the horse he drove in his cart was perfectly gentle; observing that she was the only child of her father, that he was old, and that she had to support him by trading about, that she had that day left home, at his request to trade the one she was on for a steadier one; and that her horse had become quite unmanageable. The young man told her that his was perfectly gentle, and that if she would go home with him, and his father should be pleased with the offer, he had no doubt he would exchange with her. To this she readily consented, and remained at the house all night; and, in the morning, whilst she was again urging the trade, and they were conversing about it, who should drive up but the owner of the horse in quest of him. It appeared she had been living with him a few days, and borrowed the horse under pretence of going after her clothes. She had travelled 160 miles before she was overtaken.

BANK LOANS.

In the preceding columns our readers have the communication of the Governor to the Legislature, on the subject of loans obtained from the Bank of Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Bank; the correspondence of the State Treasurer and Cashier of the first named institution; and the report of the committee of ways and means upon this communication and correspondence.

It appears from the foregoing that—

$50.000 due the Philadelphia bank on the 9th of April, and $50 000, on the 24th Nov. 1822: And

$50,000 due the bank of Pennsylvania, on the 21st December 1822—were not paid.

The question then presents itself—whose duty was it to see to the payment of these loans, as they became due?

The act of 23d March 1816 under which these loans were obtained, directs that they shall be for four years; but directs not how payment is to be made at the expiration of that time. Was it the duty of the Executive to lay his hands upon any cash that might be in the treasury to pay them? From what we every day hear, of the Representatives of the people being the guardians of the public treasure, and holding the purse strings of the State, we have no doubt but that such an act of the Executive would have been taken in dudgeon if not considered a high crime and misdemeanor by them. And upon the strict principles of the constitution it would have been properly so taken. The constitution says "*no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.*" Where was the appropriation made by law, for the payment of any of these loans? There was nothing of the kind in the act authorizing them. If, as the committee of ways and means intimate, former governors have entered the Treasury and taken money to pay loans, under a *constructive* power, every man of sound understanding will pronounce their proceedings anti-republican and in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution The power of making the appropriation to pay the loans in the present instance was vested in the legislature alone, and by not making it they have shown themselves delinquents in duty, and obnoxious to public censure.

The act of April 2d, 1821 directs "that after the year 1821 and whenever there shall be at any time during the recess of the Legislature in any year, a surplus of money in the Treasury above the sums appropriated for the services of such year, the Governor is hereby authorized to direct the Auditor General and State Treasurer to apply such portion of the said surplus as he may deem expedient to the extinguishment of the debts, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum, due by the commonwealth to the banks of the city of Philadelphia, and afterwards to the reimbursement or purchase of the debt aforesaid to be paid in such sums and at such times as in the opinion of the Governor the situation of the Treasury will best admit."—Now, no 6 per cent loan became due during the recess of the Legislature, in the year 1822: but one became due during the session of the legislature, to wit, on the 21st of December 1822, and the Governor gave that body fair notice, on the 13th of the same month, by telling them that, he did not consider the finances in a situation, antecedently, to make the payment; thus leaving it to them to make provision for it.

The democrats of Franklin county have instructed their delegates to the Harrisburgh convention to support William Findlay for Governor

The Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts, have declared themselves favorable to the nomination of John Q. Adams to the Presidency

Explosion.—On the 30th ult. between 11 and 12 o'clock the Powder Works of Mr. Garesche, on the Brandywine was blown up; by which accident, five or six of the hands were dangerously injured

Accident.—On the 21st inst. the powder mill of Mr Samuel Trotter near Lexington, Ky were blown up About 1000 pounds of powder exploded, which shattered the mill to pieces, and killed the superintendent

[*Cincinnati Republican.*

We learn that a claim has been set up by an individual to about one half of the town plot of Columbus which claim is pending before the United States' Court. On the part claimed, is erected the state house and public offices, and many private dwellings It is said the claimant, if successful intends ceding to the state the public buildings and ground.

[*Steubenville Gazette.*

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 29th ult. ROBERT MAGER, Esq. late one of the commissioners of this county, aged 86.

On the 26th ult. Mr. ABRAHAM WATKINS, of this city, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 31st. ult. *Anna Maria*, infant daughter of Mr. John M'Kee of this city.

On the 5th inst. aged 3 years, *Emily*, daughter of Morgan Neville, Esq.

DIED, at New Orleans, on the 2d ult Gen F HUMBERT, formerly of the Army of the French Republic, but who resided at New Orleans for the last nine years, and who in 1796, landed in the south of Ireland at the head of 1,000 men, and pressed on against Gen. Lake with singular gallantry. He commanded a division under Massena in the famous campaign of Switzerland. During the late war he tendered his services to General Jackson, in the defence of New Orleans, and was useful in no ordinary degree. For a few years his mind has been disordered. He died poor.

Found, at the Glass House,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same on application to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.

Feb. 7.—3t.

"Pittsburgh Gazette."

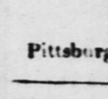
Agreeably to our late notice, the accounts of persons yet indebted to us, for subscriptions and advertisements, are left in the hands of *Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq.* for collection.

Eichbaum & Johnston.

Feb. 7.—1t.

For Rent,

That convenient Dwelling House,



at the corner of Third and Market Streets, with Smoke House, Wash House, &c. Possession can be given immediately.

Harmar Denny.

February 7—tf.

The subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

To my Brother!!

STRAYED, stolen, or gone to *Jail*, one fine *Shaving Box*, *Brush*, *Strap*, and a *blue Cloth Coat*. Having strong reasons to suspect they are held in *durance vile*, I am of the opinion I shall not get much good of the said articles, But I would merely suggest the propriety to my brother, the expediency of lodging the above articles in the same place from whence they were taken, that a reciprocity of good feeling may hence forward exist.

Strap.

Tonsorial Head Quarters, Wood-street, 1823. } 1t

Costs upon Costs!

MANY persons are indebted to me for costs on suits brought before me, who perhaps do not think of it. I would be glad they were paid. All who are indebted to me, either on note, book account, or costs of suits, are requested to give me a call soon, and by that means prevent additional costs.

Matthew B Lowrie.

Feb. 7—3t.

Estate of John White, dec.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John White, late of Ohio Township, Allegheny County, Pa. innkeeper, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber, living in said Township.

John Way, Ex'r.

Feb. 7, 1823—4t

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about the first of December last, a black and white STEER, about two years old—also, a HEIFER, about the same age, mostly white, with black spots about the head; no ear mark on either. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

James Hultz.

February 7, 1823—3t*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

☞ For Commissioners' Advertisement of Receipts & Expenditures of Allegheny County, see 1st page.

From Harrisburgh.

Extract to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, *February* 1, 1823

"The times here are pregnant with intrigues and debates in the Legislature. The thermometer is not half so fluctuating in March as the opinions are with respect to the next candidate for Governor. Clark and Shulze have had their day, and the great struggle now is between the friends of Bryan and Ingham Several of those called "influential men," residing in different counties and not members of the Legislature, have been here, rumor says, to help one or the other of these latter gentlemen along. The friends of Bryan it seems are adverse to the Harrisburgh, and in favor of the Lewistown convention. The friends of Ingham are exactly the reverse. Some hold the opinion, that Holgate, Shulze and Clark have still as good a chance of being nominated as either Bryan or Ingham; and it is very possible the fact may be so, for I do not happen to be into the marrow of what is going on. I only judge from appearances, the character of the individuals at work, and the general current of opinion. There are three brothers of the Porter family, who are very busy for Bryan Dr. Sutherland is as busy for Ingham. These are clogs to the elevation of any man, whose interests they espouse.

"The *catholic question* underwent two days debate in the Senate, this week, and was postponed until Tuesday next. A number of gentlemen, partisans of Mr Hogan, and bishop Conwell, have been in attendance the principal part of the session, on this business. There has been a high game going on about the payment of some money borrowed under the administration of Governor Findlay from the Philadelphia banks. Pay day slipt past, without any appropriation being made by the Legislature for its payment. The Governor jogs their memory about it, when they fall foul of him for not paying it without an express appropriation, as there was money enough in the Treasury to pay with. On the other side it is asserted, that the Governor had no right to touch the cash in the Treasury without the express order of the Legislature—that all that money is appropriated to other objects &c But those who find fault with the Governor prevail, yet without obtaining the victory, for they order a bill to be brought in directing the Governor to pay the money to the Banks, as he wished the thing done.

"There has been much trouble this session about turnpike and bridge companies. The Supreme court decided not long ago, that when the sum to be paid at the time of opening the books had not been exacted, the companies could not afterwards recover from subscribers. It is notorious that this requisition of the law had not been strictly enforced throughout the State, and upon the principle of the decision it was feared that the charters of the companies might be declared void by the same authority. A bill has passed the House of Representatives to cure the informality of turnpike and bridge commissioners' proceedings, but not without a hard struggle The bill goes to oblige delinquent stockholders to cash up, as well as to establish the charters of the companies; and it is the most important one that has made its way through either house the present session.

"There is a *quantum suff* of borers of every description in attendance this winter; but they are principally attached to the Bank department. If there should be a good snow the place would be filled to overflowing What with governor making bank charter extending and other matters of interest or curiosity, there would be a flocking in from all points of the compass."

The Free Road Bill is so unfortunate as to have the opposition of Mr Charles Mowry, editor of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, to contend with That enlightened man has heretofore complained loudly of the administration of Joseph Hester for favoring the internal improvement of the state. Canals and turnpike roads, he represented to be public *measures*, and *stigmatized* as labor-saving machines! Is it any wonder that our discerning legislature gave their best job at the highest price, to a man of such liberal ideas! If New York and Maryland have any interest in engrossing the internal trade of the country, they too ought to give Mr. M. a job: he deserves a premium at their hands for his endeavors to keep down competition with them in this way.

Congress.—The bill to occupy the mouth of Columbia River has been negatived—or rather the House refused to consider it at present, 100 to 61. The act to encourage Manufactures, by increasing the duties on foreign articles, was under discussion on the 31st ult. but no decision had taken place. The editors of the National Intelligencer remark:

"The House of Representatives has entered upon the discussion of the bill for the revision of the present tariff of duties upon foreign goods imported, under such circumstances as induce us to suppose there is a fixed determination to come to some decision upon it We do not mean to say, that the bill will pass in the shape in which it has been reported We are persuaded, indeed, that it will undergo considerable amendment before it passes. But, amended or not, we should think that the vote to take it up indicates a disposition, in the House of Representatives, to pass some bill upon the subject. If we could suppose otherwise, we should think the discussion of the bill a great waste of the now precious time of Congress."

The committee appointed to investigate the charge made against Gales & Seaton, printers to Congress, of suppressing part of a document ordered to be printed, reported an acquittal of the printers, but acknowledge that a part of the document was omitted, for what reason, or by whose direction they were not able to ascertain. It was marked to be omitted, in the copy furnished to the printers, but both the secretary of the Treasury and his clerk denied having marked it The clerk acknowledged his having marked out other parts of the correspondence. The paragraph suppressed, was part of a letter from the Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville to Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to public deposits in that Bank, and in which the cashier mentions the Secretary's "having extended his friendly disposition to that Bank *beyond what was dared by its board to ask.*" The New York Commercial Advertiser says, "After the disclosures which have been made, there can be no doubt that frauds have been committed, and that they were committed for the purpose of favoring Mr. Crawford, but *by whom* remains to be seen."

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Burns had two stabs into the bowels—one on each thigh, and one across the face from his nose to one ear. Several witnesses swore to threats that Wilson had made at different times, and particularly that he would put his knife into some person before he would go home. This last threat the witness swore he made just before Lechler was swung off.

Friday at 3 o'clock, P M. Mr. Boulden commenced a prefatory opening speech of two or three hours; after which the testimony for defendant commenced, which closed on Saturday at 1 o'clock The witness for the defendant and one of the witnesses for the prosecution generally went to show, that altho Wilson did banter the company, that Burns was not one of the company that Burns attacked and beat Wilson cruelly, three different times that Wilson ran from him repeatedly cried enough, and begged the people to take Burns from off him yet no body interfered to relieve him and that the prisoner had no other way to get clear of Burns (who was a perfect stranger to him and a much stouter man) except using his knife.

Sunday at half past 2 o'clock, Mr. Boulden commenced his speech in defence of the prisoner, and concluded at noon on Monday.—Mr Frazer, in behalf of the commonwealth occupied the afternoon of Monday Mr. Champneys occupied Tuesday on the side of the prisoner, and Mr. Jenkins occupied Wednesday until about 5 o'clock, in his conclusion against the prisoner.

The Court gave a long charge, rather unfavorable to the prisoner, and the jury retired at about half past 5 o'clock to their chamber, where they remained until 10 o'clock, when they came down with a verdict of "*Guilty of murder in the second degree*."

On Thursday morning the Court sentenced the prisoner to 18 years confinement at hard labor, 5 years of which he shall pass in the cells.

York, (Pa.) Jan. 28

Daring Villany.—On Thursday last, an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. John Kaufman about two miles from this borough—which partially succeeded. Three men, without any disguise whatever, entered the house of Mr. Kaufman, a short time before nightfall, and having knocked out the flints from a couple of guns which they found in the house, demanded his money! Mr. Kaufman is an elderly man, and there being none but himself and wife in the house, resistance was out of the question. He told them he had no money—but giving them the keys informed them that they might search for themselves. The villains took the keys, and having bound Mr. Kaufman to his chair, with a bed cord, and forbade Mrs. Kaufman from stirring from the room, they commenced their operations. After a close search, in the course of which every desk and drawer in the house was ransacked, and even a part of the floor torn up, they were able to find but about ten dollars, and a silver watch. These they "fobbed," and after regaling themselves on some choice cinnamon wine, which they found in the cellar, and wasting what they could not drink very composedly walked off.

This was one of the most presumptuously daring acts that we have lately heard of. Without any disguise—in broad day-light—to attack and rob a family whose dwelling was situated within call of neighbors! Villains who could plan and execute such an enterprise, with such an utter disregard to the usual precautions, must, we think, be not only ripe, but rotten, in iniquity.

The pleasantest part of the story is, that in the following day, Mr. Kaufman brought into town, *one thousand dollars, in specie*, and deposited it in the York Bank. Fortunately for him, the receptacle of his treasures had been so well chosen as to defy the scrutiny of the robbers, and remained undiscovered.—*Recorder*.

FEMALE BREACH OF TRUST.

Wilmington, Del. Jan 24.—Last Wednesday as *John Bowie*, of Brandywine Hundred, was returning from Philadelphia market in company with several others, he was overtaken by a young woman, apparently about sixteen years of age and of Dutch descent, riding a very gay horse She inquired if the horse he drove in his cart was perfectly gentle; observing that she was the only child of her father; that he was old, and that she had to support him by trading about, that she had that day left home, at his request to trade the one she was on for a steadier one; and that her horse had become quite unmanageable. The young man told her that his was perfectly gentle, and that if she would go home with him, and his father should be pleased with the offer, he had no doubt he would exchange with her. To this she readily consented, and remained at the house all night; and, in the morning, whilst she was again urging the trade, and they were conversing about it, who should drive up but the owner of the horse in quest of him. It appeared she had been living with him a few days, and borrowed the horse under pretence of going after her clothes. She had travelled 160 miles before she was overtaken.

BANK LOANS.

In the preceding columns our readers have the communication of the Governor to the Legislature, on the subject of loans obtained from the Bank of Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Bank; the correspondence of the State Treasurer and Cashier of the first named institution; and the report of the committee of ways and means upon this communication and correspondence.

It appears from the foregoing that—

$50.000 due the Philadelphia bank on the 7th of April, and $50 000, on the 24th Nov. 1822: And

$50,000 due the bank of Pennsylvania, on the 21st December 1822—were not paid.

The question then presents itself—whose duty was it to see to the payment of these loans, as they became due?

The act of 23d March 1818 under which these loans were obtained, directs that they shall be for four years; but directs not how payment is to be made at the expiration of that time. Was it the duty of the Executive to lay his hands upon any cash that might be in the treasury to pay them? From what we every day hear, of the Representatives of the people being the guardians of the public treasure, and holding the purse strings of the State, we have no doubt but that such an act of the Executive would have been taken in dudgeon if not considered a high crime and misdemeanor by them. And upon the strict principles of the constitution it would have been properly so taken. The constitution says "*no money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law*." Where was the appropriation made by law, for the payment of any of these loans? There was nothing of the kind in the act authorizing them. If, as the committee of ways and means intimate, former governors have entered the Treasury and taken money to pay loans, under a *constructive* power, every man of sound understanding will pronounce their proceedings anti-republican and in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution The power of making the appropriation to pay the loans in the present instance was vested in the legislature alone, and by not making it they have shown themselves delinquents in duty, and obnoxious to public censure.

The act of April 2d, 1821 directs "that after the year 1821 and whenever there shall be at any time during the recess of the Legislature in any year, a surplus of money in the Treasury above the sums appropriated for the services of such year, the Governor is hereby authorized to direct the Auditor General and State Treasurer to apply such portion of the said surplus as he may deem expedient to the extinguishment of the debts bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum due by the commonwealth to the banks of the city of Philadelphia, and afterwards to the reimbursement or purchase of the debt aforesaid to be paid in such sums and at such times as in the opinion of the Governor the situation of the Treasury will best admit."—Now, no 6 per cent loan became due during the recess of the Legislature, in the year 1822: but one became due during the session of the legislature, to wit, on the 21st of December 1822, and the Governor gave that body fair notice, on the 13th of the same month, by telling them that, he did not consider the finances in a situation, antecedently, to make the payment; thus leaving it to them to make provision for it.

The democrats of Franklin county have instructed their delegates to the Harrisburgh convention to support William Findlay for Governor

The Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts, have declared themselves favorable to the nomination of John Q. Adams to the Presidency

Explosion.—On the 30th ult. between 11 and 12 o'clock the Powder Works of Mr. Garesche, on the Brandywine was blown up; by which accident, five or six of the hands were dangerously injured

Accident.—On the 21st inst the powder mill of Mr Samuel Trotter near Lexington, Ky were blown up About 1000 pounds of powder exploded, which shattered the mill to pieces, and killed the superintendent

[*Cincinnati Republican.*

We learn that a claim has been set up by an individual to about one half of the town plot of Columbus which claim is pending before the United States' Court. On the part claimed, is erected the state house and public offices, and many private dwellings It is said the claimant, if successful intends ceding to the state the public buildings and ground.

[*Steubenville Gazette.*

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 29th ult. ROBERT MAGEE, Esq. late one of the commissioners of this county, aged 86.

On the 26th ult. Mr. ABRAHAM WATKINS, of this city, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 31st. ult. *Anna Maria*, infant daughter of Mr. John M'Kee of this city.

On the 5th inst. aged 3 years, *Emily*, daughter of Morgan Neville, Esq.

DIED, at New Orleans, on the 2d ult Gen F HUMBERT, formerly of the Army of the French Republic, but who resided at New Orleans for the last nine years, and who in 1798, landed in the south of Ireland at the head of 1,000 men, and pressed on against Gen. Lake with singular gallantry. He commanded a division under Massena in the famous campaign of Switzerland. During the late war he tendered his services to General Jackson, in the defence of New Orleans, and was useful in no ordinary degree. For a few years his mind has been disordered. He died poor.

Found, at the Glass House,

A POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same on application to

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell.

Feb. 7.—3t.

"Pittsburgh Gazette."

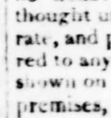
Agreeably to our late notice, the accounts of persons yet indebted to us, for subscriptions and advertisements, are left in the hands of *Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq.* for collection.

Eichbaum & Johnston.

Feb. 7.—1t.

For Rent,

That convenient Dwelling House,



at the corner of Third and Market Streets, with Smoke House, Wash House, &c. Possession can be given immediately.

Harmar Denny.

February 7—tf.

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. }

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

To my Brother!!

STRAYED, stolen, or gone to *Jail*, one fine *Shaving Box*, *Brush*, *Strap*, and a *blue Calico cloth*. Having strong reasons to suspect they are held in *durance vile*, I am of the opinion I shall not get much good of the said articles. But I would merely suggest the propriety to my brother, the expediency of lodging the above articles in the same place from whence they were taken, that a reciprocity of good feeling may hence forward exist.

Strap.

Tonsorial Head Quarters, Wood-street, 1823. } 1t

Costs upon Costs!

MANY persons are indebted to me for costs on suits brought before me, who perhaps do not think of it. I would be glad they were paid. All who are indebted to me, either on note, book account, or costs of suits, are requested to give me a call *soon*, and by that means prevent additional costs.

Matthew B Lowrie.

Feb. 7—3t.

Estate of John White, dec.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John White, late of Ohio Township, Allegheny County, Pa. innkeeper, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber, living in said Township.

John Way, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 7, 1823—4*

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about the first of December last, a black and white STEER, about two years old—also, a HEIFER, about the same age, mostly white, with black spots about the head; no ear mark on either. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

James Hultz.

February 7, 1823—3t*

24

Pennsylvania Banks.

On the 12th inst. the Auditor General reported to the legislature, the dividends made by the Pennsylvania Banks in November last. We extract the following:

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Bills discounted	$469,002 95
Bills of Exchange	36,668 76
Real Estate	19,143 79
Investments	2,765 65
Due by Banks	26,974 39
Notes of other Banks	32,919 15
Specie	19,887 18
	$606,332 37
Stock	340,800 00
Notes in circulation	97,775 00
Contingent fund	26,022 02
Till due Banks	1,617 48
Unclaimed dividends	3,980 85
Dividend this day	10,203 00
Due Banks	13,805 07
Deposites	103,128 45
	$606,332 37
Dividend, May 1822, 3 per cent	10,203 00
Nov. 3 per cent	10,203 00
	$20,406 00

Westmoreland Bank of Pa.

Bills discounted	168,326 51
Real estate	11,600 00
Specie	13,848 02
Foreign notes	3,757 00
	$197,531 52
Stock	111,963 00
Notes in circulation	37,252 00
Profit and loss	5,054 [illegible]
Discounts received	2,788 90
Dividends unpaid	1,015 51
Deposits	39,457 2[illegible]
	$197,531 52
Dividend, May 1822, 3 per cent	$3,358 89
Nov. 3	3,358 89
	$6717 78

Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

Capital stock	102,123 0[illegible]
Surplus fund	211 74
Bank notes in circulation	27,100 00
Deposits	40,884 48
	$170,319 22
Real property	7,519 26
Personal do.	15[illegible] 60
Bills and notes outstanding	130,982 85
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville stock	840 00
Western Banks	1,284 75
Eastern do.	702 78
Western bank paper	1,241 00
Eastern do.	7,467 00
Specie	20,191 58
	$170,319 22
Dividend, May 2182, 2½ per cent	2,553 07
Nov. 2½	2,553 07

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Patterson and Jonathan H. Lambdin, of in and to

Twenty-four Lots of Ground,

situate in the city of Pittsburgh, in O'Hara's extension of Pittsburgh, bounded Northwardly by Front street, Southwardly by Brackenridge street, Eastwardly by Try street, and Westwardly by Ross street; having two hundred and fifty feet front on Brackenridge and Front-streets respectively, together with all the ground between Ross and Try-streets lying south west of Brackenridge-street, and extending from said street to low water mark at the Monongahela river—Together with the

PAPER MILL,

Stores, out Houses, Shops and Offices erected on all and every part of said ground; and together also with the Steam-Engine and machinery attached thereto and therewith in said Paper Mill; and also all the Presses, Vats, Tools and Implements, whatsoever in the said Mill, for making, finishing and sizining paper, and all the Kettles, Tools and instruments, whatsoever, in any of the offices, out-houses or buildings, on the aforesaid premises, and employed or appurtenant to the manufactory of Paper, and all and every the Fixtures, Grates and implements belonging to the different shops and buildings on the premises above described. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Patterson and Jonathan H. Lambdin, at the suits of Matthew B. Lowrie and Henry Holdship, and to be sold by

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1823.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

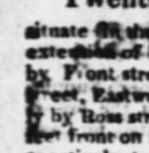
AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

Taken up,

On the 6th of September last, by the subscriber, residing in Ohio township, Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Beaver road, a



Brown Cow,

with a star in her forehead, a strip of white across her shoulders, some white on her belly and legs; no ear marks. There was a rope round her horns, and another round her left fore leg; she is supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Samuel Wade.

Jan. 24—3t*

BRASS FOUNDRY.

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Manufactory to that new building in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, &c.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.—3mo

ALLEN & GRANT,

Front Street,

Have just Received, and offer for Sale,

PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24—tf

BONNET & ROUAUD,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

In Market street,

HAVE these three weeks past, successively received a large and fine supply of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINET, MOLESKIN, PLUSHING,
Baize, flannel, swansdown and other vesting
Plain and figured rattinetts, bombazetts and bombazines
Scotch plaids, calicoe and ticking
Silk, cotton and worsted hosiery
Leather, angola and silk gloves
White and black lace veils and shawls
Merino shawls of every size and colour
A great variety of Canton and fancy shawls
Fashionable scarfs and head ornaments
Figured and plain Canton crapes
French and India silks for dresses and bonnets
Real Ostrich and other Feathers
French crapes, chenille and cord
Ribbands and Galoons of every description
Silk plush and merino trimming
Wadding, millinet, willows and wire
Umbrellas, figured and plain parasols
Silk and worsted hat galoons
Boot cord and webbing
Italian and India silk velvet
Irish linen, long lawn and linen cambric
Black, fancy, Madras and other handkerchiefs
English, India and domestic muslins
Plaid, stripe, shambray and dimity
Thread, cotton, silk and silver lace
English quilt and table cloth
Merino, silk and lace reticules
Pins, buttons, tapes and hat covers
Turkey yarn, linen thread and cotton bags
Best Spanish cigars and pig-lead
New Harmonical Instruments—

Of which articles they will dispose part by WHOLESALE, the other part Wholesale and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for Cash, or approved notes.

November 8, 1822. tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM12

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kinner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

Inpc 7

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Leslie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Perry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 96 and three-fourth acres, and thirteen perches, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, a Saw Mill, Dwelling House, and other convenient buildings.

ALSO—A tract containing 12 acres, and 83 perches, on which are erected a convenient Dwelling House, stables, shades, a smith shop, an excellent garden, and bee and pleasure yards, all well paled in, besides other valuable improvements.

ALSO—A tract containing 69 acres and 98 perches, of the first quality of farming land, well improved, and abounding with stone-coal; on which there is an excellent pit open, and many more may be opened: the Steubenville turnpike road to Pittsburgh, passes by the mouth of the pit already opened

ALSO—One tract, situate on the Washington turnpike road with a never failing stream of water running through it. This place is well adapted to the establishment of a Distillery, Tavern stand, Tanyard, Smithshop, Bleach Green, or in short, any business that a mechanic may wish to establish

The above premises are all handsomely and well situated within from a mile to a mile and a half of the flourishing city of Pittsburgh, near the bank of the Ohio river, and immediately in the fork of the two great Western turnpike roads, leading from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, and from Pittsburgh to Washington. The stream which runs through it is the most steady mill stream within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. The mill erected on the first mentioned tract is an excellent Large Stone Building, three stories high, calculated for two water wheels, and four pairs of five feet stones—one half of it, might, with little expense, be converted into either a Wool or Cotton Factory. The situation would admit of a Distillery being carried on to any extent, and to good advantage.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 36 acres, situate on the Ohio river, one and a half miles from Pittsburgh. This tract abounds with stone coal; the finest of building stone and timber, the most of which is Locust and Sugartree. It would suit persons of property in or near Allegheny town, or would be worth the notice of any one who wishes to follow boat building or gardening.

ALSO—A tract containing from 40 to 50 acres of first quality farming land, adjoining lands of Joseph Fillas John Graham and James Beaty, two miles from Pittsburgh on the Steubenville turnpike road. This tract also abounds with stone coal, which are handy to come at—and the road is excellent, so that persons wishing to bring coals to Pittsburgh, would at all times find it convenient.

Persons desirous of purchasing property near Pittsburgh cannot possibly be better suited, let their occupation be what it may, than they can in the above described property. The titles are good, and the payments will be made easy. As it is the determination of the subscriber to leave the state of Pennsylvania, he will not be hard to deal with.

If the property is not sold at private sale previous to the 26th day of February next, it will, on that day, be sold at public auction, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue by adjournment until all is sold.

Persons wishing to view or purchase any of this property can have full satisfaction by calling on me at the mills. Possession of the whole or any part, will be given on the first of April next.

West Elliott.

Jan. 10—tf

Commission Warehouse, Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } *Pittsburgh.*

April 6. tf.

HENRY & POWER,

Have just received

A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES.

ALSO—A complete assortment of the

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

All of which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

Market-street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge, Nov. 15, 1822. tf.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which, in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

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A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

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Bell and Brass Founder,

HAVING taken the establishment formerly occupied by JAMES BELDEN,

In Second street, two doors east of Wood street,

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Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

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For Churches, Court houses, Academys, Factorys, and Taverns, made to any size—ALSO

Still-Cocks and Rivets,

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House Bells

Neatly hung, in any given manner, on moderate terms.

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HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

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Third door below Market Street,

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HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

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CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plates,

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

FOR SALE

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Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst,

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Ross's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

Public Notice.

BY virtue of express power and authority in a Deed of Mortgage and Hypothecation, upon the STEAM BOAT called the GENERAL NEVILLE, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, then and now being at Pittsburgh, by William Hill, James Hill and J. S. Hill, which deed bears date on the thirtieth day of April, 1822, I will, on the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, expose to public sale, at the Auction Store of John Davis, in Pittsburgh, three fourth parts of the said Steam Boat, General Neville, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, to satisfy and discharge the arrears due to me on said Mortgage and Hypothecation, if the same be not paid off before that day.

The sale to be for cash only, and the Steam Boat and her appurtenances aforesaid, to be sold and taken in the condition, and at the place she may happen to be at the time of sale.

The exact account of arrears due to the undersigned will be specified at the time and place of sale.

James Wood.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1823 tf 18*

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

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In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

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A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

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The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

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The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WOLEY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

Pennsylvania Banks.

On the 19th inst. the Auditor General reported to the legislature, the statements made by the Pennsylvania Banks in November last. We extract the following.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Bills discounted	$469,002 05
Bills of Exchange	36,468 78
Real Estate	19,143 79
Judgments	2,765 03
Due by Banks	26,974 39
Notes of other Banks	32,919 15
Specie	19,039 18
	606,332 37
Stock	340,800 00
Notes in circulation	97,775 00
Contingent fund	26,022 02
Tax due State	1,632 48
Unclaimed dividends	3,980 85
Dividend this day	10,203 00
Due Banks	13,805 07
Deposites	103,113 45
	606,332 37
Dividend, May 1822, 3 per cent	10,403 00
Nov. 3 per cent	10,203 00
	$20,406 00

Westmoreland Bank of Pa.

Bills discounted	168,326 51
Real estate	11,600 00
Specie	13,848 02
Foreign notes	3,757 00
	$197,531 52
Stock	111,963 00
Notes in circulation	37,252 00
Profit and loss	5,054 [illegible]
Discounts received	2,788 90
Dividends unpaid	1,015 51
Deposits	39,457 21
	$197,531 52
Dividend, May 1822, 3 per cent	$3,358 89
Nov. 3	3,358 89
	$6717 78

Monongahela Bank of Brownsville.

Capital stock	102,123 00
Surplus fund	211 74
Bank notes in circulation	27,100 00
Deposits	40,884 48
	$170,319 22
Real property	7,519 26
Personal do.	150 00
Bills and notes outstanding	130,982 88
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville stock	840 00
Western Banks	1,284 75
Eastern do.	702 78
Western bank paper	1,241 00
Eastern do.	7,407 00
Specie	20,191 58
	$170,319 22
Dividend, May 2182, 2½ per cent	2,553 07
Nov. 2½	2,553 07

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Patterson and Jonathan H. Lambdin, of in and to

Twenty-four Lots of Ground,

situate in the city of Pittsburgh, in O'Hara's extension of Pittsburgh; bounded Northwardly by Front street, Southwardly by Brackenridge street, Eastwardly by Try street, and Westwardly by Ross street; having two hundred and fifty feet front on Brackenridge and Front streets respectively, together with all the ground between Ross and Try-streets lying south west of Brackenridge-street, and extending from said street to low water mark at the Monongahela river—Together with the

PAPER MILL,

Houses, out Houses, Shops and Offices erected on all and every part of said ground; and together also with the Steam-Engine and machinery attached thereto and therewith in said Paper Mill; and also all the Presses, Vats, Tools and Implements, whatsoever in the said Mill, for making, finishing, and staining paper, and all the Kettles, Tools and instruments, whatsoever, in any of the offices, out-houses or buildings, on the aforesaid premises, and employed or appurtenant to the manufactory of Paper, and all and every the Fixtures, Grates and implements belonging to the different shops and buildings on the premises above described. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Robert Patterson and Jonathan H. Lambdin, at the suits of Matthew B. Lowrie and Henry Holdship, and to be sold by

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1823.

COTTON YARN AND PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

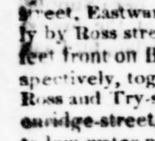
AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

Taken up,

ON the 7th of September last, by the subscriber, residing in Ohio township, Allegheny county, 16 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Beaver road, a dark



Brown Cow,

with a star in her forehead, a stripe of white across her shoulders, some white on her belly and legs; no ear marks. There was a rope round her horns, and another round her left fore leg; she is supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Samuel Wade.

Jan. 24.—3t*

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,
(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and raccoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.——3mo

ALLEN & GRANT,

Front Street,

Have just Received, and offer for Sale,

PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24—tf

BONNET & ROUAUD,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

In Market street,

HAVE these three weeks past, successively received a large and fine supply of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINET, MOLESKIN, PLUSHING,
Baize, flannel, swansdown and other vesting
Plain and figured rattinetts, bombazetts and bombazines
Scotch plaids, calicoe and ticking
Silk, cotton and worsted hosiery
Leather, angola and silk gloves
White and black lace veils and shawls
Merino shawls of every size and colour
A great variety of Canton and fancy shawls
Fashionable scarfs and head ornaments
Figured and plain Canton crapes
French and India silks for dresses and bonnets
Real Ostrich and other Feathers
French crapes, chenille and cord
Ribbands and Galoons of every description
Silk plush and merino trimming
Wadding, millinet, willows and wire
Umbrellas, figured and plain parasols
Silk and worsted hat galoons
Boot cord and webbing
Italian and India silk velvet
Irish linen, long lawn and linen cambric
Black, fancy, Madrass and other handkerchiefs
English, India and domestic muslins
Plaid, stripe, shambray and dimity
Thread, cotton, silk and silver lace
English quilt and table cloth
Merino, silk and lace reticules
Pins, buttons, tapes and hat covers
Turkey yarn, linen thread and cotton boss
Best Spanish cigars and pig-lead
New Harmonical Instruments—

Of which articles they will dispose part by WHOLESALE, the other part Wholesale and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for Cash, or approved notes.

November 8, 1822. tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets

June 7

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 96 and three-fourth acres, and thirteen perches, on which is erected a Merchant Mill, a Saw Mill, Dwelling House, and other convenient buildings.

ALSO—A tract containing 12 acres, and 83 perches, on which are erected a convenient Dwelling House, stables, shades, a smith shop, an excellent garden, and bee and pleasure yards, all well paled in, besides other valuable improvements.

ALSO—A tract containing 69 acres and 98 perches, of the first quality of farming land, well improved, and abounding with stone-coal; on which there is an excellent pit open, and many more may be opened: the Steubenville turnpike road to Pittsburgh, passes by the mouth of the pit already opened.

ALSO—One tract, situate on the Washington turnpike road with a never failing stream of water running through it. This place is well adapted to the establishment of a Distillery, Tavern stand, Tanyard, Smithshop, Bleach Green, or in short, any business that a mechanic may wish to establish.

The above premises are all handsomely and well situated within from a mile to a mile and a half of the flourishing city of Pittsburgh, near the bank of the Ohio river, and immediately in the fork of the two great Western turnpike roads, leading from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, and from Pittsburgh to Washington. The stream which runs through it is the most steady mill stream within fifty miles of Pittsburgh. The mill erected on the first mentioned tract is an excellent Large Stone Building, three stories high calculated for two water wheels, and four pairs of five feet stones—one half of it, might, with little expense, be converted into either a Wool or Cotton Factory. The situation would admit of a Distillery being carried on to any extent, and to good advantage.

ALSO—A tract of land containing 36 acres, situate on the Ohio river, one and a half miles from Pittsburgh. This tract abounds with stone coal; the finest of building stone and timber, the most of which is Locust and Sugartree. It would suit persons of property in or near Allegheny town, or would be worth the notice of any one who wishes to follow boat building or gardening.

ALSO—A tract containing from 40 to 50 acres of first-quality farming land, adjoining lands of Joseph Fillas, John Graham and James Beaty, two miles from Pittsburgh on the Steubenville turnpike road. This tract also abounds with stone coal, which are handy to come at—and the road is excellent, so that persons wishing to bring coals to Pittsburgh, would at all times find it convenient.

Persons desirous of purchasing property near Pittsburgh cannot possibly be better suited, let their occupation be what it may, than they can in the above described property. The titles are good, and the payments will be made easy. As it is the determination of the subscriber to leave the state of Pennsylvania, he will not be hard to deal with.

If the property is not sold at private sale previous to the 26th day of February next, it will, on that day, be sold at public auction, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh—the sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue by adjournment until all is sold.

Persons wishing to view or purchase any of this property can have full satisfaction by calling on me at the mills. Possession of the whole or any part, will be given on the first of April next.

West Elliott.

Jan. 10—tf

Commission Warehouse, Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } *Pittsburgh.*

April 6. tf.

HERRON & HOWEY,

Have lately received

A LARGE AND REASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES.

ALSO—A complete assortment of the

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

All of which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

Market-street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge, Nov. 15, 1822. tf.

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which, in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

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January 24, 1823.*

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COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PITTSBURGH SCYTHES AND REELS.

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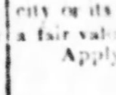
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be punctually executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 3d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823.

FOR SALE



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Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Limp and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a new settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr. Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Beer's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

Public Notice.

BY virtue of an express power and authority in a Deed of Mortgage and Hypothecation, upon the STEAM BOAT called the GENERAL NEVILLE, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, then and now being at Pittsburgh, by William Hill, James Hill and John Hill, which deed bears date on the thirtieth day of April, 1822, I will, on the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, expose to public sale, at the Auction Store of John Davis, in Pittsburgh, three fourth parts of the said Steam Boat, General Neville, her Engine, Machinery, Apparel, Tackle and Furniture, to satisfy and discharge the arrears due to me on said Mortgage and Hypothecation, if the same be not paid off before that day.

The sale to be for cash only, and the Steam Boat and her appurtenances aforesaid, to be sold and taken in the condition, and at the place she may happen to be at the time of sale.

The exact account of arrears due to the undersigned will be specified at the time and place of sale.

James Wood.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1823 of 18*

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THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

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Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

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Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers, who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARISHAM WILEY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf